

MUMEYA.
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 81 Queen's Road Central
TEL. 2484.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

January 20, 1919, Temperature 55.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 73.

January 20, 1918, Temperature 51.

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

No. 17, S. 67.

號二月正年九百九十年

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY, 20, 1919.

午戌次歲年八國民國年

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



ALBERT
GRAY
BAILEY
DAVIDSON
MOTOR
CYCLES

TELEPHONE 489.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

DEWAR'S
"IMPERIAL"
AND
"EXTRA SPECIAL"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TEL. 616.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
3' to 15'
CIRCUMFERENCE

CABLE LAID
6' to 15'
CIRCUMFERENCE

4 STRAND
3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

PIANOS FOR HIRE
\$10 PER MONTH.

ROBINSON'S

TAILORS
Diss Bros
TAILORS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2343.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS

TEL. No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS CONFERENCE.

PENAL RESPONSIBILITY OF EX-KAISER.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

After the nomination of M. Clemenceau as its Permanent President, the Conference adopted a proposal allotting one vice-President to each of the five great Powers.

After this, M. Clemenceau and the testimonies of friendship from Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George had touched him deeply. Their ambition was a great one; they wished to avoid a repetition of the world-catastrophe. All must remain united if the League of Nations was to be successful.

As regards the orders of the day, M. Clemenceau said he had consulted

two eminent jurists on the Penal responsibility of the ex-Kaiser. Their reports would be submitted to all the delegates. As regards the responsibility for the Enemy's crimes in wartime, and the proposed legislation for international labour, all the Powers were invited to submit memoranda. Thereupon the question of the League of Nations would head the agenda for the next sitting.

The Conference then adjourned, at 4:35 p.m.

RESERVATIONS: ANONYMOUS AND MYSTERIOUS DICTA.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Discussing the voting representation at the Conference, and particularly referring to the protest that the largest and most important Powers have only equal-voting rights with the smallest and least considerable it is pointed out that it is necessary to remember the Conference's problems will not be settled by vote. The Conference is rather a Parliament of Cabinets than a parliament of man, and it will follow the cabinet procedure, whereby policy is not settled by counting heads. The chiefs give the lead and others follow. The Conference is and must be guided and controlled by the five great Powers who are responsible for the world's history for its decisions. The great Powers are the custodians of vast existing interests. All have vital principles at stake. They are unwilling to trust to settlement by vote. It is inconceivable, for example, that Great Britain, because she is free, would consent to be bound by the decisions of a free people and their chief magistrate. M. Poincaré concluded that an immortal glory will attach to the names of the nations and the men who cooperated in this grand work of faith and brotherhood and who had taken pains to eliminate from the future of peace all cause of disturbance and instability. Forty-eight years ago to day the German Empire was proclaimed in the chateau of Versailles. It was consummated by the theft of two French provinces. It was then visited from its origin, and by the fault of its founders was born-in injustice. It has ended in opprobrium. You are assembled to repair the evil done, and to prevent its recurrence. You hold in your hands the world's future.

ELLOQUENCE OF POINCARÉ.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The communiqué issued to-day says that M. Poincaré, continuing, said the intervention of America was something greater than great political military event. It was a supreme judgement passed at the bar of history by the lofty consciousness of a free people and their chief magistrate. M. Poincaré concluded that an immortal glory will attach to the names of the nations and the men who cooperated in this grand work of faith and brotherhood and who had taken pains to eliminate from the future of peace all cause of disturbance and instability. Forty-eight years ago to day the German Empire was proclaimed in the chateau of Versailles. It was consummated by the theft of two French provinces. It was then visited from its origin, and by the fault of its founders was born-in injustice. It has ended in opprobrium. You are assembled to repair the evil done, and to prevent its recurrence. You hold in your hands the world's future.

OFFICIAL ANSWER TO NEWS-PAPERS.

A communiqué issued in answer to the Press demands say it is obvious that publicity regarding the preliminary conversations now proceeding must be subject to the limitations necessarily imposed by the difficult and delicate nature of their object. The communiqué proceeds in justice in this decision to point out that these conversations are far more analogous to meetings of the Cabinet which are always and necessarily private, rather than to those of a Legislature. The essence of democratic method is that the Government's privately deliberated conclusions must be subject to the consideration of a popular chamber and in other public ways. The danger is pointed out of raising national and international controversy by premature publicity; also the fact is impressed upon the newspapers that the delegates' duties would become infinitely more difficult. It contends that premature publicity would protract a speedy settlement, and may create wrong conclusions about reciprocal concessions where mutual agreement may not have fully developed. The communiqué's concluding paragraph says that this reasoning applies with conclusive force to present conversations between the representatives of the great Powers.

Regarding the following rule is adopted, namely, that the Press representatives shall be admitted to all full conferences but upon necessary occasions the conference deliberations may be held in camera.

NEWSPAPER DEMANDS.

A meeting of the delegates of the

Allied and American Press passed reso-

lutions as follows:

Firstly, it is essential to ensure full publicity for the

Paris Conference;

Secondly, communiques should be as complete as possible;

thirdly, besides the communiques,

full summaries of each day's pro-

ceedings should be issued, not necessarily

for textual publication, but for the

guidance of the correspondents who will

maintain full freedom of comment;

fourthly, we are opposed to any inter-

ference with free intercourse between

the peace delegates and responsible

journalists;

fifthly, the committee recom-

mends equality of treatment of the

Allied Press by the abolition of the

concession in all Allied countries;

sixthly, apart from the general question of

the admission of the Press to the

conference, the committee opines that

journalists representing allied countries

should be permitted to attend the

formal opening of each session of the

conference.

(Continued on Page 6.)

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

CLASSIFICATION OF DELEGATES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

A later communiqué states that the belligerent Powers with general interests, namely, the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, shall participate in all sittings and commissions. Belligerent powers with particular interests, namely, Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Siberia, Spain, the Czechoslovak Republic; and all Powers in a state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy, namely, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay, shall participate in all sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed. Neutral Powers and states in process of the formation may be heard when summoned by the Powers with general interests, at sittings devoted specially to the examination of questions directly concerning them.

NEWSPAPERS WANT TO
TAKE PART.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

At a Press conference there was substantial agreement among the British, Italian, and American Press delegates to recommend the actual representation of the Press at the Conference. The French Press, however, dissented. After the French delegates withdrew, the following resolutions were adopted by the British, Italian and American Press delegates, firstly, that there should be direct representation of the Press at the sittings of the Conference; secondly, the Press of each of the great Powers should be represented by no fewer than five delegates, and the smaller Powers which had taken an active part in the war should be proportionally represented.

ELLOQUENCE OF POINCARÉ.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The communiqué issued to-day says that M. Poincaré, continuing, said the intervention of America was something greater than great political military event. It was a supreme judgement passed at the bar of history by the lofty consciousness of a free people and their chief magistrate. M. Poincaré concluded that an immortal glory will attach to the names of the nations and the men who cooperated in this grand work of faith and brotherhood and who had taken pains to eliminate from the future of peace all cause of disturbance and instability. Forty-eight years ago to day the German Empire was proclaimed in the chateau of Versailles. It was consummated by the theft of two French provinces. It was then visited from its origin, and by the fault of its founders was born-in injustice. It has ended in opprobrium. You are assembled to repair the evil done, and to prevent its recurrence. You hold in your hands the world's future.

OFFICIAL ANSWER TO NEWS-PAPERS.

A communiqué issued in answer to

the Press demands say it is obvious that

publicity regarding the preliminary

conversations now proceeding must be

subject to the limitations necessarily

imposed by the difficult and delicate

nature of their object. The communiqué

proceeds in justice in this decision

to point out that these conversations

are far more analogous to meetings of

the Cabinet which are always and necessarily

private, rather than to those of a

Legislature. The essence of democratic

method is that the Government's

privately deliberated conclusions must

be subject to the consideration of a

popular chamber and in other public

ways. The danger is pointed out of

raising national and international

controversy by premature publicity;

also the fact is impressed upon the

newspapers that the delegates' duties

would become infinitely more difficult.

It contends that premature publicity

would protract a speedy settlement,

and may create wrong conclusions about

reciprocal concessions where mutual

agreement may not have fully developed.

The communiqué's concluding

paragraph says that this reasoning

applies with conclusive force to present

conversations between the representa-

tives of the great Powers.

Regarding the following rule is adopted, namely, that the Press representatives shall be admitted to all full conferences but upon necessary occasions the conference deliberations may be held in camera.

NEWSPAPER DEMANDS.

A meeting of the delegates of the

Allied and American Press passed reso-

lutions as follows:

Firstly, it is essential to ensure full

publicity for the

Paris Conference;

Secondly, communiques should be as

complete as possible;

thirdly, besides the communiques,

full summaries of each day's pro-

ceedings should be issued, not necessarily

for textual publication, but for the

guidance of the correspondents who will

maintain full freedom of comment;

fourthly, we are opposed to any inter-

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for: ADMIRALTY CHARTS.
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,
VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. "Gluten" is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1233.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Shooch Head, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3383.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH".

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

FANCY PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET SOAPS,
MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central.

Telephone No. 000.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOMJ. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Past Entrance. Electric Lifts. Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: VICTORIA.
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Room. Terms moderate. Special terms
on application to

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE".
J. H. OBEREY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON". MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BLUE BIRD

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS

ICE CREAM PARLOUR.



HOT and GOLD DRINKS.

DEALERS IN
Gimbal's and Orange Biscuit
American Chocolates.

Assorted Fancy Cakes.

Old Post Office Building,
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST,

Successor to
the late SING TING,

14, D'AUGUSTA STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

244 Des Voeux Road Central

Telephone No. 2367.

We guarantee the quality of our

Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials
in their Manufacture.

THE CHINA MAIL.

C. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY, January 21, 1919,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.,
at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street,
"Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (4 cylinders).1 "Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (4 cylinders).
The above are in fine running condition being practically new and have electric starting and lighting systems.

On view: Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

on

WEDNESDAY, January 22,
9.15.commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 22 B Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Tuesday, 21st inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 18, 1919.

on

THURSDAY, January 23, 1919
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—

Tapestry & Morocco covered couches & chairs, blackwood armchairs, desk, flower stands, tenpuyas, tables & shelves, teak overmantels, teak bookcases & desks, Japanese water colours, vases, ornaments, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak side board with bevelled mirror, dinner wagon, ice chest, dinner & dessert services, electro-plated & glass ware, cutlery, etc., etc.

Double brass & brass-mounted iron bedsteads, teak single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

Also

1 Silver Tasse,

1 Piano & Piano,

1 Gent's Bicycle,

And

1 Grand Piano (in good condition)
by Collard & Collard.

On view from Wednesday, 22nd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1919.

TEMPERATURE
plays an important
role in everyday
lifeTycos
THERMOMETERShave made history. They have
aided the world in progress.In the laboratories of the
Tycos factories the master-minds of
applied science have
brought into accurate, oil-free
forms representing delicate
mechanisms, which have
made the world's great
industries, brought safety to
ocean travel, safeguarded the
health of men, and brought
about a thousand other on-
ward steps in every walk of life.In the manufacture of Tycos
Instruments which are made
for every purpose, viz., Temperature
Indicating, Recording, Controlling, etc., all require-
ments for service purposes
will be found fully provided
for and met.Write today for literature. Address
Tycos Instrument Company

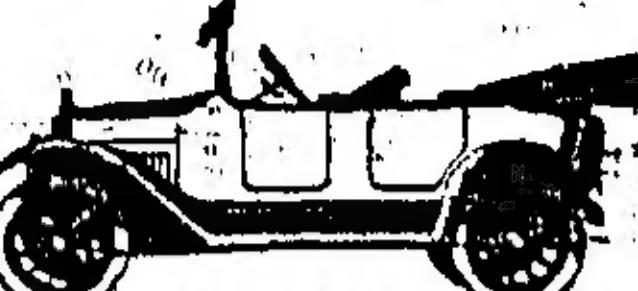
Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

There's a "Tycos" Thermometer for every
purpose.

1000

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of

MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central.KODAKS
& FILMSPlates & Papers.
Developing & Printing
Undertaken.A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTCHERS MEATS:

Beef, Mutton, Lamb.

Rabbits, Hares.

Sausages,

Brawn,

Pressed Beef.

Purity.

Excellence.

YOU WANT

to complete collection of
Macau Stamps Ceres issue

WE HAVE

just received from Lisbon

8 cents and 16 cents

STAMPS.

GRACA & CO.,

DEALERS IN

POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, SEEDS,

TOYS, &c., &c.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS

SILK MERCHANTS

COMMISSION AGENTS

Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—

CANTON,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: PRINCE'S BUILDINGS

HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE
TO
ORDER

VISITS TO BATTLEFIELDS.

The Press Association is informed by

the secretary, to Messrs. Thomas Cook

and Son that they already have their arrangements

in a practically complete form for

visits to the various battlefields by those

who have lost relatives and friends in the

war. "Of course," said the secretary,

it is a little too early to state definitely

what we shall do, and it depends on the

facilities which can be afforded by the

railways and the number of motors placed

at our disposal by the authorities. We

have, however, a considerable staff of our

men serving at the front, and when they

are at liberty we shall be able to grapple

with the matter in a most expeditious

manner."

The precious possessions of the Victoria

and Albert Museum, South Kensington,

are stored in a walled-in, deep-level/plot

form at South Kensington Tube Station

and so far have not been removed.

THE AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

The result of the seventh Australian

War Loan was a subscription of £12,677,640,

and the total is expected

eventually to exceed £43,000,000 when

the final returns are made up. The total

thus equals that of the sixth loan.

The number of applications was larger than

for any previous issue, the total being

£23,850, New South Wales heading the

list with 72,292 applications for

£16,050,026, with Victoria showing a total

number of applications of 71,010 for

£13,900,005. The seven war loans raised

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
"Bonfire's"
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

ON
TUESDAY,
January 21, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths &c. &c.

EMBROIDERIES—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also
A few lots of Attache Cases and
Bellow Valises.
(All new goods and small lots to suit
purchasers).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON
TUESDAY,
January 21, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED, DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
&c., &c.,

AND AN AMOUNT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables,
Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Brass, Twin Bedsteads,
Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension
Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea Tables,
&c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass
Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet
Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry
Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, including large
Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets,
Engravings, Pictures, Brass
Vases, Tennis Posts and Net, Several
Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
One English made Treadle SEWING
MACHINE (nearly new).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1919.

on
FRIDAY,
January 24, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Vaux Road, Corner of Ice
House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS,
NAPERY, &c., &c.,

As follows—
Serviettes, Table Cloths, Pantry and
Glass Cloths, Turkish and Hackshack
Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Blankets,
Counterpanes, &c.

Electro-plated Vegetable and Entree
Dishes, Soup Tureens, Saucepans, and
Ladies' Crust Stands, and Plates,
Fruit and Fish Knives and Forks,
Spoons, Sugar Tong, Nut Crackers,
&c., &c., &c.,

On view day of sale.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1919.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road

INTIMATIONS.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
this Company will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company
Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the
purpose of receiving the Report of
the Directors together with the Statement
of Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY
18th to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, (both days
inclusive), during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LIMITED.

A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the FIFTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
this Company will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919,
at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together
with the statement of accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY
18th to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, (both days
inclusive), during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LIMITED.

A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
this Company will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company
Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919,
at Noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together
with the statement of accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY
18th to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, (both days
inclusive), during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLA-
MATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
this Company will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company
Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919,
at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together
with the statement of accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY
18th to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, (both days
inclusive), during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLA-
MATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
this Company will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company
Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919,
at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together
with the statement of accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY
18th to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, (both days
inclusive), during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLA-
MATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
this Company will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company
Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919,
at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together
with the statement of accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY
18th to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, (both days
inclusive), during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLA-
MATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
this Company will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company
Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919,
at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together
with the statement of accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY
18th to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, (both days
inclusive), during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLA-
MATION CO., LTD.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS \$1 INSERTIONS, \$1 PREPAID.

Each additional 5 words 1 Cents.

WANTED.

STENOGRAFER for Indo-China.
Apply—Box No. 103 c/o "China
Mail."

CHINESE CLERKS, with a know-
ledge of typewriting, for Bak
Pappa, Borco, Apply Box No. 104
c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.—ENGINEER for local
works. Thorough shop training
in mechanical engineering and experi-
ence in charge of steam plant essential.
Apply "TECHNIC" c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.—Qualified Stenographer
and Typist, male preferred.
Apply, by letter only, stating salary
required to W. S. BAILEY & CO.,
LTD.

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 109 The Peak, Six
Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, im-
mediate possession.

Apply—C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

Apply—C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

Apply—C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

Apply—C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

Apply—C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

Apply—C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

Apply—C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

Apply—C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

Apply—C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

Apply—C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

Apply—C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 12,

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

Pyeris

Registered

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH SPIRITS ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346**"ATLAS"**
SHIRTS for 1919.

Are in Eyes as fast as ever.

Every Shirt sold is guaranteed
and will be replaced if the
colour fades.

CALL and INSPECT THEM AT THE SOLE AGENTS

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1919.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

It is impossible to read to-day's telegrams without some heart-sinking; if one has, that is to say, joined in the hopes that were placed on the Paris Conference, and on the emphatic declarations of President Wilson. There was quite a lot of open rejoicing in the Home Press, for instance, at the expected abolition of "secret diplomacy," and especially at President Wilson's promise that so far as he was concerned the doings of the Paris Conference must be open to the world. Without stopping to argue whether they are right or wrong in deciding that complete publicity for the Conference proceedings in Paris would be too dangerous to permit (and, of course, that is a controversial point) it may be said that President Wilson, the doughty champion of "open and above-board" methods, seems to have been convinced by the old hands that the old European official way is best. The old official way, as everybody knows, is to tell the public just what it thinks is good for it, and no more. This is a very convenient way when the gang-in-to some game it is not sure its master the public would approve. When everything is done, and the people committed, it has a charming way of saying: "Of course yours is the final decision. We did our best, acting for you, and if you don't approve, you have only to say so, although, as a matter of fact, things have now gone so far that it wouldnt be wise & &c." Well, the old gang is very plainly in charge of this important Paris Conference, it had to be, since it chose itself, individual members of it who have gained applause by saying the same sort of things that President Wilson had can safely go back on their own public utterances, now that the old-style pledge of secrecy has been broken from the delegates. That edge is what may be called a "revolting conspiracy. We must even the members of the gang sit for the best intentions. They

mean well. The trouble is that their judgement may be wrong. As it is so largely determined by precedent and prejudice, there is excuse for prophesying that it probably will prove to be so. However this may turn out, they have decided (without any mandate whatever, remember, from the people they represent) to stick to the old ways of "secret diplomacy." A totally new situation is to be met with the old, old tricks. The Press was naturally chagrined, especially the American section of it. The French Press, which would be almost exclusively the Paris Press, is not a true Press, as we understand these things. It is subsidized and owned by different members of what we for convenience call the Old Gang, and the production of "Pinsies and the Fairies" it will be remembered, had to be put off some months ago owing to the epidemic of meningitis which was then in the Colony. All the scenery had been prepared and the principal parts had been learned by the children taking part. Mr. W. Sinclair informs the "China Mail" that he intends to present the play in the near future and to this end the help of more children is needed. The names of these young people willing to help would be welcomed by Mr. Sinclair.

The production of "Pinsies and the Fairies" will be remembered, had to be put off some months ago owing to the epidemic of meningitis which was then in the Colony. All the scenery had been prepared and the principal parts had been learned by the children taking part. Mr. W. Sinclair informs the "China Mail" that he intends to present the play in the near future and to this end the help of more children is needed. The names of these young people willing to help would be welcomed by Mr. Sinclair.

The American Consul General here has received instructions from Washington indicating that by Act of Congress approved November 21, 1918, no distilled, malt, rye, or other intoxicating liquor shall be imported into the United States during the continuance of the war and the period of demobilization. It is indicated that this provision does not apply to shipments from the United States at the time of the passage of the act. This provision is of considerable importance to Hongkong in that it affects or is likely to affect shipments of Chinese medicines and cordials to the United States.

WARWICK COMPANY CLOSES.

Playing to the largest audience of the season in Hongkong, the Edgar Warwick Vanity Fair Company gave their "swell performance" Saturday night. The programme, although entirely a repetition of previous shows, was well presented.

At the conclusion of the programme Mr. Warwick addressed the audience, thanking them for their patronage during the company's stay here, and stated that his troupe would give a return engagement in Hongkong about the middle of March. Their re-appearance will be welcomed by the theatre-going public of the city.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it. But it does mean that your lungs are threatened and it is just as important to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

To-day's dollar is worth £1. 3s 10d.

A quantity of sugar was stolen from the China Sago Factory, the Chinese who stole it was nabbed and for 21 days.

Three electric bulbs were stolen from the Taikoo Dock. They were identified by Mr. Bird, the Head Watchman, and the thief was sent to prison for six weeks with four hours' sick.

Mr. L. Forster, B.A., is to read a paper, "Education—some tendencies," at a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to be held tomorrow evening in St. Paul's College at 8 p.m. Members and friends are cordially invited.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announces that the new U.S. Shipping Board vessels, which will augment their regular service within the next three months, will permit of a service with an interval of approximately 10 days between sailing dates.

A further reduction in trans-Pacific freight rates is announced. According to the new schedule the rate for general merchandise will be £. 830 a ton, raw silk £. 87.50 per 100 pounds, and matting and rattan furniture £. 915 for 40 cubic feet.

A female employee of the Nanyang Tobacco Factory stole 12 packets of cigarettes and hid them up her sleeves. On being brought before Mr. J. E. Wood, she pleaded not to be sent to prison, but was nevertheless sent there for seven days.

At No. 28 Amoy Street a thief was arrested. He had entered the house and not finding anything bandier to take away, proceeded to take out the glass panes of the kitchen window with the aid of a knife. This morning he had to go to jail for six weeks.

Reuter's cable received during the week, which says that the Army of Occupation will be composed of those who have done the least military service, does not look much like Hongkong men returning who went on service late last year as the result of the work of the General Military Service Tribunal.

Billiard players are reminded that entries for the Annual Open Billiard Championship of the Colony held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club close on Wednesday, Jan. 22. All entries, together with Entrance Fee of £2.00 are to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club on or before that date.

All shops and houses adjoining the ancient city wall of Canton will have to be removed soon, as the demolition of this ancient structure will carry with it all the buildings depending on it. In order to further relieve the inhabitants whose property will be affected by the reform, the Government, who will be, cancelled, aside from the compensation granted them, for taking over their property.

The production of "Pinsies and the Fairies" will be remembered, had to be put off some months ago owing to the epidemic of meningitis which was then in the Colony. All the scenery had been prepared and the principal parts had been learned by the children taking part. Mr. W. Sinclair informs the "China Mail" that he intends to present the play in the near future and to this end the help of more children is needed. The names of these young people willing to help would be welcomed by Mr. Sinclair.

The American Consul General here has received instructions from Washington indicating that by Act of Congress approved November 21, 1918, no distilled, malt, rye, or other intoxicating liquor shall be imported into the United States during the continuance of the war and the period of demobilization. It is indicated that this provision does not apply to shipments from the United States at the time of the passage of the act. This provision is of considerable importance to Hongkong in that it affects or is likely to affect shipments of Chinese medicines and cordials to the United States.

Examinations—Hongkong University—The Government requires all boys in Class 1 to 6, other for the Matriculation, or the Senior Local, and all of Class 2 for the Junior Local in July. Any entering in December do so without our permission, sometimes without our knowledge.

In the July Matriculation seven boys were entered, seven passed, i.e. 100 per cent. J. L. Young says gained honours in the Examination. (Applause.) In the Junior Local 25 took the Examination; 20, i.e. 80 per cent, passed. In the Junior Local 16 Distinctions were awarded to Boys Schools in the whole of the Colony. Of these 16 Distinctions this school gained eight. (Applause.) Five of these Distinctions were gained by one boy, Ngan Chun. On whose work I think is especially worthy of praise. (Applause.) In December Ngan Chun and Kok Bi Luk both of whom passed the Junior in July, passed the Matriculation Examination.

Oxford Preliminary Local—We received 1917's results too late for last year's report. Twenty-one boys took the Examination 20 passed; one gained 2nd class honours, and one gained 3rd class honours. We entered boys for

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL

ANNUAL REPORT AND PRIZE GIVING.

The annual prize-giving in the Diocesan Boys' School took place on Saturday afternoon. A number of excellent paintings and maps done by the pupils were on exhibition. Amongst those present were Bishop Lander (who presided), the Rev. Copley Moye, Mr. A. H. Compton (the Treasurer) and Prof. Middleton Smith, who had kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

The Rev. Copley Moye offered up a prayer, after which the Headmaster, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, read his report, which was as follows:

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

I took over the Headmastership of the Diocesan Boys' School on May 1, 1918, upon the resignation of Mr. G. Piercy, who had been Headmaster for 30 years. It is impossible for me to write in high enough terms an eulogy of Mr. and Mrs. Piercy and to put in words the esteem and respect which all who knew them felt towards them. It is, I think, sufficient for me to say that it is my constant prayer that I may, as Headmaster of this School, be as worthy as they were and do service for the School, if not equal to theirs, then somewhat approaching it.

The standard of work, training and discipline in the school has past been very high indeed; in fact I think we can justly claim that its records prove it to be the best school in the Colony. (Applause.)

Games.—Mr. T. F. Ford reports on the Games. More *esprit de corps* is wanted. The lack of ground and the distance of grounds from the school are great handicaps. I should like to devise some means whereby all Boys (Day Boys as well as Boarders) could have regular physical drill each week. The Boarders have compulsory drill twice a week, and in addition have swimming twice a week in summer.

Old Boys.—During the past year we have not heard much of our many Old Boys who have been serving in the Army and Navy. In October we had a visit from Lieut. White. We missed the loss of Lieut. Stapleton and of Capt. W. H. Vivian. We would be very pleased to receive any news of Old Boys who have served in the Army and Navy and the Merchant Marine. Also interesting items of all successes, etc., of Old Boys would help to keep alive the connection between 'boys and the school and thus, no doubt, help to add lustre to the school's honoured name.

Old Boys.—During the past year we have not heard much of our many Old Boys who have been serving in the Army and Navy. In October we had a visit from Lieut. White. We missed the loss of Lieut. Stapleton and of Capt. W. H. Vivian. We would be very pleased to receive any news of Old Boys who have served in the Army and Navy and the Merchant Marine. Also interesting items of all successes, etc., of Old Boys would help to keep alive the connection between 'boys and the school and thus, no doubt, help to add lustre to the school's honoured name.

Thanks.—Our best thanks are due to the Medical and Nursing Staff of the Government Civil Hospital. Dr. Thomas of the Tung Wa Hospital, and Dr. K. F. for advice and care in cases of minor ailment which have occurred; also to the Bishop of Victoria, the Hon. Mr. R. Shaw, Messrs. Lau Chiu Pak, Ho Fook, Chan Kai Ming, H. Compton, E. Lester Arnold, Ho Leung, Ho Kwong, Chan Po Sien, Ho Kam Tong, Lo Cheung Siu, Wong Kam Fook, Ng Hon Tsz, R. K. Kowall, P. K. Kwook for providing the prizes.

AN APPEAL.

May I conclude with a statement of what I think are the School's needs and with an appeal? The School needs better and larger buildings, school chapel, playing fields, new equipment, scholarships and endowments. Recently we have heard much of the problems of Housing and Education. Better housing and better education are demanded. Central Schools have been suggested. In my opinion the only possible Central Schools in this Colony would be Boarding Schools. Governments do not generally supply these or support them with a special Grant, and it is for many reasons that they should be managed by the Church or by private bodies. The problems of Housing and Education are most intimately connected.

In the Housing Problem it is the children who suffer most; you cannot expect boys and girls to live moral lives under what are often immoral conditions. In this Colony there is, I think, only one school which has its playing field close to it. The majority of schools in this Colony are hemmed in by Chinese streets and buildings. This School, considering its size, no adequate room for recreation. What is wanted is a large gridded Boarding and Day School with large playing fields close at hand. To such a school parents who are affected by the Housing Problem could in many ways be encouraged to send their children and Boarders could go home once a month. The Diocesan Boys' School could easily be the basis for such a school if it had large and better equipment, buildings and Endowment Fund; it would supply a long-term want not only for the Colony but for the Treaty Ports and many outlying places. Gradually education is becoming much more expensive. Better buildings, equipment and salaries are demanded, and in England these have already been acknowledged and generally granted (especially the third salaries).

Examinations—Hongkong University—The Government requires all boys in Class 1 to 6, other for the Matriculation, or the Senior Local, and all of Class 2 for the Junior Local in July. Any entering in December do so without our permission, sometimes without our knowledge.

In the July Matriculation seven boys were entered, seven passed, i.e. 100 per cent. J. L. Young says gained honours in the Examination. (Applause.) In the Junior Local 25 took the Examination; 20, i.e. 80 per cent, passed. In the Junior Local 16 Distinctions were awarded to Boys Schools in the whole of the Colony. Of these 16 Distinctions this school gained eight. (Applause.) Five of these Distinctions were gained by one boy, Ngan Chun. On whose work I think is especially worthy of praise. (Applause.) In December Ngan Chun and Kok Bi Luk both of whom passed the Junior in July, passed the Matriculation Examination.

Oxford Preliminary Local—We received 1917's results too late for last year's report. Twenty-one boys took the Examination 20 passed; one gained 2nd class honours, and one gained 3rd class honours. We entered boys for

July, 1918. Owing to the late arrival of the papers the Examination was postponed, until September and we have not had results yet.

In Pitman's Phonetic Institute we gained three Theory Certificates and eight Elementary Certificates.

Scholarship.—The Ho Kam Tong Scholarship is awarded to Ngan Chun, On, the Piercy Scholarships are awarded to three boys who have won Scholarships are all boarders. W. J. Edward and C. F. G. Jackson, The Chun Kai Ming and Arthur Scholarships will be awarded when we hear the results of the 1918 Oxford Preliminary.

Health.—The health of the School has on the whole been exceptionally good. In June and July our attendants suffered heavily when the Shanghai fever visited Hongkong. Although the Government Schools closed for a short time we did not. On one day 188 boys were absent. It is worthy of note that of these 188 only 15 were Boarders (we have 60 Boarders and about 200 Day Boys). It is a marked fact that the health of Boarders is generally better than that of the Day Boys, due no doubt to good plain living, to the keeping of good hours and to strict discipline generally. (Applause.)

This is a great argument in favour of Boarding Schools especially in this climate and because of many local conditions. Whilst on this subject may I say how much we owe to our very energetic and capable Matron, Miss Grogan. (Applause.)

SCRIPTURE REPORT.

Rev. J. S. Harrington reported:

I have to report that the results of the recent Scripture Examination are most satisfactory. In Class 1, out of 10 who wrote none failed and eight candidates made more than 80 per cent. In Class 2, 24 wrote and 22 passed, three secured marks of 80 or more. In Class 3, 29 wrote and 26 passed, eight secured marks of 80 or more. In Class 4, 32 wrote and 31 passed, six secured marks of 80 or more. In Class 5, 30 wrote from Section A and 23 from Section B, all passed. On the whole the results showed work which could only result from careful and accurate teaching. In the higher Classes the knowledge of the Catechism is remarkably good. In setting some of the questions an attempt was made to get away from book answers and make the boys think for themselves. This was only partially successful, the temptation to write more than the question required. I would suggest that you remind them again to read the question carefully first, and then write as briefly and plainly as possible exactly what it asks for and nothing else.

In general I should say that the work is quite above the average and the general result most satisfactory.

SPORTS' REPORT 1918.

Mr. T. F. Ford reported:—The various sports have been carried on successfully throughout the past year. The renovation of the Tennis Court caused additional interest to be devoted to this branch, and Handball and Championships competitions provided some keen, exciting games. The latter was won by F. Pata, who received a gold medal kindly presented by Mr. S. E. Green (late Tennis Champion of the Colony). During the Summer the Swimming excursions provided as much pleasure as ever, and although we have not had an opportunity to show our prowess in open competition (due to changes in the H.A.A.F. rules) yet our own school sports at the end of the season brought forth some excellent results. There has been a "boom" in Volley Ball, due, no doubt, to the formation of a Small Boys' League, and the fixing of a net over the Tennis Court, so providing better facilities for practice. Some good games have been played at football, and although we have not gained many "points" in the League, it is chiefly due to the lack of "points" in nature. On the whole the sports have been very successful; there has been a marked increase in the interest shown by the students themselves, which is a great encouragement, and much good has resulted morally, mentally and physically. (Applause.)

AN APPEAL.

May I conclude with a statement of what I think are the School's needs and with an appeal? The School needs better and larger buildings, school chapel, playing fields, new equipment, scholarships and endowments. Recently we have heard much of the problems of Housing and Education. Better housing and better education are demanded. Central Schools have been suggested. In my opinion the only possible Central Schools in this Colony would be Boarding Schools. Governments do not generally supply these or support them with a special Grant, and it is for many reasons that they should be managed by the Church or by private bodies. The problems of Housing and Education are most intimately connected.

In the Housing Problem it is the children who suffer most; you cannot expect boys and girls to live moral lives under what are often immoral conditions. In this Colony there is, I think, only one school which has its playing field close to it. The majority of schools in this Colony are hemmed in by Chinese streets and buildings. This School, considering its size, no adequate room for recreation. What is wanted is a large gridded Boarding and Day School with large playing fields close at hand. To such a school parents who are affected by the Housing Problem could in many ways be encouraged to send their children and Boarders could go home once a month. The Diocesan Boys' School could easily be the basis for such a school if it had large and better equipment, buildings and Endowment Fund; it would supply a long-term want not only for the Colony but for the Treaty Ports and many outlying places. Gradually education is becoming much more expensive. Better buildings, equipment and salaries are demanded, and in England these have already been acknowledged and generally granted (especially the third salaries).

A perfectly equipped school with an efficient staff, good boarding accommodation and playing fields cannot be maintained solely by school fees and Government grants. No special Government grant is given for boarders. An Endowment Fund is absolutely essential. Therefore I

appeal to all Old Boys, to parents of old boys and of Boys at present in the School, to the great business houses of this Colony who profit largely on the results of the labour of boys from a school like this, and I appeal to all men who have benefited from the fine old Boarding and Day Schools in England which were heavily endowed by our ancestors; to all I appeal to come forward and help now to start a large Endowment and Building Fund in connection with this School.

In the future honours will be the names and I can assure you that as School connected with the Church of Christ all will be done to the Glory of God and for the extension of His Kingdom.

SCRIPTURE REPORT.

Rev. J. S. Harrington reported:

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE SPEECH DAY.

THE HON. MR. POLLOCK'S INTERESTING SPEECH.

MR. POLLOCK—"A SPREADER OF JOY."

Last Saturday was a day of special interest, to the students of St. Paul's College when there was commemorated the completion of seventy years' educational work in the College. In the morning a special service was held in the College Church which was filled to its full capacity by members of the College Council, the staff and students. A special sermon was preached by the Bishop of Victoria who gave an interesting summary of the history of the College, making special note of the earnest work of its founder, the Rev. Vincent Stanton. At the prize distribution which took place in the evening the Bishop presided and was supported by the Headmaster, the Rev. A. D. Stewart. The prizes were distributed by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, M.C. The Headmaster then presented his annual report from which the following extracts are taken.

In 1849, just 70 years ago this building was opened as an Anglo-Chinese Boys' School by the Rev. Vincent Stanton, the first Colonial Chaplain to Hongkong. This School continued till 1876 when it was closed and an attempt was made to turn the College into a training Institution for English Clergy. This attempt however, proved unsuccessful and came to an end in little more than a year. An Anglo-Chinese Boys' School was again opened and continued till 1900 when it was closed by Bishop House and a Training Institution opened for Chinese Preachers and Teachers. Early in 1909, just ten years ago, the present School was opened under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, and has been steadily growing ever since. A brief survey of the past ten years may be of more interest on the present occasion than a detailed report of the past year.

Opening with a staff of two, and sixteen boys, we closed the first year with five teachers and fifty-three boys. The following year the numbers more than doubled and it was difficult to find sufficient accommodation in the space at our disposal. In 1911, however, a fine new building was erected mainly through the generosity of Chinese friends prominent amongst whom was Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, a former student in this College in its early days. The number of students was over 200 at the end of that year. The next year the numbers sprang to 300 and a further extension was made, through the rebuilding of the West wing of the main building. There were then class rooms sufficient for 350 students and from that time we have reached that figure each year, frequently being obliged to refuse admittance. During the past few years 'branch' Schools have sprung up, enlarging the influences of the College. First the Junior School in Hollywood Road, just four years ago, then three Preparatory Classes in the Hostel Building, then at Aberdeen. This year another has been opened at Yau Ma Tei and the coming year is to open one more in distant Shekki. Thus the School of ten years ago has now grown, with its branches, into an institution containing forty-six teachers and six hundred students. During these ten years over one thousand boys have entered the School. Many of these are already proving themselves useful members of society. It would take too long to enumerate the many channels into which the life of the School is flowing—sufficient to point out that the original purpose for which this College was founded seventy years ago, is being fulfilled in that three of its past pupils are studying for the Ministry and a fourth hopes to do so shortly, while 18 have joined the Staff of the School at one time or another, there being now several "old boys" on the Staff. Two members of the Staff are licensed Lay Readers in the Chinese Church and with a band of earnest workers from the Staff and School, are carrying on active and successful evangelistic work which includes preaching in three different centres, a Sunday School of over sixty boys, Scripture Union Meetings and other Christian activities. Deeds of charity, too, have not been forgotten. Large sums of money have been collected by the Boys to assist poorer Schools elsewhere and the various "Flood Relief" Funds have benefited by the thousands of dollars. The educational side of the work has been full of encouragement. In 1910 we made our first attempt at the Oxford Local Examinations and during the next few years had the following passes—Senior 3, Junior 17, Preliminary 61, with a total of 7 Distinctions and 6 Third Class Honours. 1916 we changed to Hongkong Locals and up to the present have had 12 Senior and 33 Junior Passes with Distinctions in 16 Subjects. It is needless to emphasise the fact that these results are due to the faithful, painstaking work of the staff. Teachers may go and teachers come but the same spirit pervades the School, showing itself in unselfish devoted service, much appreciated by students and parents and by none more than by the one on whom rests the main responsibility of the School.

The attendance has been good on the whole. While there has been a great coming and going as in all Hongkong Schools, there has been a large body of students who have remained with us year after year, regular in attendance. We have even one of the original sixteen

with us still, Teo-Wa Fong, who has thus completed ten years in this School. His record however, does not beat that of one whose name it would not be just to omit in a survey of the past ten years, Chang U-Kong, another "original" who has the fine record of nine years' attendance without missing a single day.

It would take too long to give any adequate account of the growth of the athletic side of the work. Suffice to say that under the enthusiastic leadership of successive sports masters, notably of Mr. E. G. Stewart, Mr. Chan Fung Wa, and Mr. A. Rowan, the School has done well in this direction. Of recent years Volley Ball has had a leading place in the affections of the students, mainly I think because it does not need much space. This year we have been successful in this game, winning the Junior League and open League in the Summer, and the Senior League in the Autumn. During the past few years visits have been interchanged with the Canton Christian College and the Pui Ying School, Canton, resulting in a friendly rivalry and leading to the development of a real sporting spirit—so valuable an asset in an all-round education.

The past year has been very similar to other years, just a record of steady plodding work, with bright spots to encourage the workers. The attendance has been good on the whole as many as 22 having attended the whole year without missing a single day, and the work in most cases has been satisfactory. Special efforts have been made this year to improve the English Composition work and speaking of English together with neatness of writing, specially in the middle and lower classes, with a considerable amount of encouragement. The Chinese Classes have made good progress, though the study of their own language seems to have little attraction for the majority of Chinese boys. However, by strengthening the Chinese staff and making the studies compulsory considerable improvement has been noticed.

As we look into the future it is still with the thought of going forward and plans are now in hand for a considerable enlargement of the School premises and Teachers. Early in 1909, just ten years ago, the present School was opened under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, and has been steadily growing ever since. A brief survey of the past ten years may be of more interest on the present occasion than a detailed report of the past year.

Opening with a staff of two, and sixteen boys, we closed the first year with five teachers and fifty-three boys. The following year the numbers more than doubled and it was difficult to find sufficient accommodation in the space at our disposal. In 1911, however, a fine new building was erected mainly through the generosity of Chinese friends prominent amongst whom was Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, a former student in this College in its early days. The speaker traced the growth of the college since its organisation by the Rev. Vincent Stanton, the first Colonial Chaplain of Hongkong. The College, he said, had been fortunate in always having had the services of enthusiastic teachers. There had been few men in the last century of more beautiful spirit than Mr. Stanton. In more recent times the school had been fortunate in securing the services of the Rev. A. D. Stewart. (Applause.) It was impossible for him to tell them what their Principal had done for the school, but to show how much he personally appreciated their Principal's efforts, he was going to present to him next Saturday with one of his most precious possessions—a gift that would, he was sure, enhance their Principal's power of service among them and which would increase his work and make it more successful. (Laughter and applause.) They had with them that evening a gentleman who was well-known to all in the Colony, one of their Legislative Council members who represented the people. He was fully cognisant of the affairs of the Colony, educational as well as other matters, and, moreover, took a great and deep interest in the welfare of the people. His name was Mr. Pollock—a spreader of joy. (Laughter and applause.) He had come there to spread some joy to the students who would receive prizes at his hand.

MR. POLLOCK'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock, before distributing the prizes, said that he felt ashamed, although resident in the Colony for the last thirty years, that that was the first occasion on which he had been present at a distribution of prizes at that institution. He was glad such deficiency in his education had been remedied. Mr. Stewart, to whom the College owed so much, had told them that the college had gone ahead by leaps and bounds during the last ten years. Only ten years ago there was a staff of two teachers and sixteen boys, and it had now extended with its various branches, to a staff of forty-six and a student roll of no less than 600. He ventured to think that that must be a record for any school. (Applause.) It spoke volumes for the care that had been bestowed upon it and the really hard work of their Principal and the devoted band of Chinese helpers. During the past six years the school had been fortunate in securing the efficient services of Mr. Claxton, and since the war began, and with it the depletion of the staff, the school had also been fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Walmsley, Mr. Muller and Mr. Gerken. As Mr. Stewart had pointed out in his report the College had done very well from an educational point of view, and not only from an educational point of view, but also as they would see from the trophies that were on the platform, they had done very well in games. He was glad that they excelled in sport.

It was a very good thing and promoted the common good. The Principal had referred to the expansion of the school, other schemes of expansion were also in contemplation—schemes which would involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, but he felt confident that

any appeal made to the Chinese of the Colony in support of the scheme for the expansion of the school would be received with that characteristic generosity for which the Chinese had been noted. One of the schemes of expansion concerned the hotel which was being erected on the site of the old college gardens. That was a scheme that would command itself to the generous Chinese of the Colony. There was also a scheme of expanding the school premises. He felt confident that it was only necessary to mention those plans to "secure" the support of the Chinese who, he could say with his wide experience of them, were always ready to give to a cause that was deserving of their support.

Continuing, Mr. Pollock said Mr. Stewart had spoken to them in his report, of the strides which had been made by the advance in sport, but that of course was not enough, and he would like to impress upon them the words of the College anthem which he hoped would be fulfilled. He ventured to express the hope that the boys of St. Paul's College would work for the good of their country, China. (Applause.) He hoped that they would not forget their Chinese origin. As Dr. Lim Boon Kong had remarked in his very fine speech at the University Congregation—and he hoped his Chinese friends would pardon him repeating the frank words—"China was in chaos and darkness." That should not be so and he hoped that the scholars of St. Paul's would help in the future to redeem China from that very sad reproach. (Applause.)

Perhaps he might be permitted to make a few suggestions to them as to the directions in which, as an old resident of the Colony, he thought they might do useful work. In the first place, there was the question of good government. It was a well known fact, albeit a sad fact, that officiations in China was corrupt, and the only reason he gave for this was that the official staff was that the official staff were not adequately paid. If those staffs of officials were adequately paid and not required to enhance their salaries by illegal or sly means, that corruption would cease. If that point were attended to, China would, before many years passed, emerge from that system of corruption and they will have a regular, efficient and properly competent Civil Service. Another point was the question of communications. In the days of the ancient Romans the great idea was to build roads. In modern times railways had taken the place of roads, and he hoped that those who were interested in the welfare of China would concern themselves in extending the system of railways. Railways might be a great force tending towards the union of China, and it would not only be for the good of China, but for the general good of the world, for the internal civil dissensions in China to cease, and for the Chinese people to stand together united in harmony. In advocating this system of railways he was not doing so from any selfish point of view of benefiting his own country in particular. A scheme which had been propounded to him sometime ago by Dr. Lim Boon Kong when they were travelling on a Coast steamer, was one whereby to country, in particular would gain any advantage over any other country. Dr. Lim's idea was that when China desired to open up any tract of land, where minerals could be found the concession for those minerals and the privilege for building a railway to a suitable spot should not be granted to any particular nation, but should be put up to auction in some public mart of national importance, such as London, Paris, or New York, without any fear or favour. In this way all could compete for the opportunity of developing the mineral resources and constructing railways, and the concession would go to the highest bidder. (Applause.) Another question of urgent importance to China is housing and sanitation. Dr. Lim had told them at the University that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He would strongly urge on the Chinese present that it would not only be a good thing to get back to the tendencies of ancient days, but also to adopt modern sanitary ideas and improvements. In that way a great deal of unnecessary loss of life in China would be avoided. Other questions he would like to deal with those of Chinese slavery and child labour. He had the privilege of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with things Chinese in that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA ETC.
TO
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hong Kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	9th March	18th April	2nd May

TO SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

"DILWARA"	12th January at Noon	Due Bombay about
		20th January

TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &c.

"NORE"	20th Jan. at 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Nioji, Kobe and Yokohama
"DUNERA"	25th January	(to Shanghai only)

Wireless on all steamers.

For Passage Rates, Hand Books, Freight Rates, &c. apply to—
E. V. D. PARK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

BAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SPENO	(Monthly) service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
INDUS MARU	Monday, 10th Feb. at Noon.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, SUMATRA MARU	Monday, 3rd Feb., at Noon.
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE	

MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.

SOMBAT, COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

KENHON MARU

Monday, 27th Jan., at 10 a.m.

BOURABAYA—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

CHICAGO MARU

Wednesday, 22nd Jan., at 1 p.m.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive a and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BOUSHI MARU

Thursday, 30th Jan., at 8 a.m.

For KERLUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

KAIJO MARU

Sunday, 26th Jan., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building,
K.M. No. 744 & 745.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR RANGOON & DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA

BORNEO MARU

on or about 26th Jan.

HOKUTO MARU

on or about 10th Feb.

For JAPAN

BANRI MARU

on or about 15th Feb.

BORNEO MARU

on or about 10th Mar.

HOKUTO MARU

on or about 26th Mar.

For Freight of Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings.

by subscribing to

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDERS FOR YOU LEAVE SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY

ANNUAL, INCLUDING POSTAGE

TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	SHANGHAI	TO TAIWAN	TO LAM
		Jan. 21, at D light	
	STEAM	Jan. 21, at Noon	
	SUNKING	Jan. 23, at Noon	
	YINGCHOW	Jan. 25, at 8 p.m.	
	SZEKIAO	Jan. 29, at Noon	
	SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.	Excellents	
	Saloon, accommodation, Amability; Electric Light and Fans in Cabin and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	SHANGHAI	TO SINGAPORE	TO TAIWAN
	SWATOW	TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 p.m.	
	CALCUTTA	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 p.m.	
	SINGAPORE	THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 p.m.	
	MANILA	FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 p.m.	
	YUNENSANG	SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 p.m.	
	STRAS & CALCUTTA	THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the a/c "Kwai-sing" and "Vicim" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The a/c "Van Waerwick" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Shantou.

Steamers on this line have excellent accommodation for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A regular service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIFUH LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haifow when indifference offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENHSIN LINE—A regular service is run from Hongkong October between Hongkong and Tienhsin, calling as Weihaiwei and Tienhsin.

Under Straits Government Passenger Regulations, All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Tel. No. 315.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

THOS. COOK & SON.
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAB. EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing

Sailings and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON" THOS. COOK & SON,
Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA,
CHINA OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration
is worth a pound of theory."

We DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1919.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	2nd Feb., 1919	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th Mar., 1919	13th April	22nd April
NELLORE	26th Mar., 1919	30th April	10th May

TO BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S. S.	From Hongkong about	due Bomday about
DILWARA	12th January at 10 a.m.	29th January

TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama (to Shanghai only)
NORE	50th Jan. at Dlight 25th January	

Tickets Interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Co., between ports, common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.

Passengers may travel B.I. Company between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and Sailing date are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Lists, Fricke's Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to:

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE

Shanghai, Kobe & Kawasaki Maru, 12,390 tons TUES., 21st Jan., at 11 a.m.

Yokohama Inaba Maru, 12,400 tons THURS., 23rd Jan., at 11 a.m.

Nagasaki, Kobe & Tanga Maru, 13,780 tons SAT., 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

Yokohama

Shanghai, Moji & Saka Maru, 8,750 tons TUES., 21st Jan.

Kobe Kosoku Maru, 7,000 tons MON., 27th Jan.

London or Liverpool via FRIDAY, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.

Singapore, Malacca, Penang, FRIDAY, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.

Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Towns-

ville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe

Yokohama, San Francisco

& Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo

FRIDAY, 24th Jan.

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

FRIDAY, 24th Jan.

Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE
VIA

Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

Katori Maru, TUESDAY, 21st Jan., at 11 a.m.

Fushimi Maru, THURSDAY, 27th Jan., at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Panhandle.

For further information apply to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 292 & 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON,
MACHINISTS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
up to 200 feet long.

Town Office: 48 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459

Shipyard: Shek Kip Mei, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLIES TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Liverpool via Sport, Penang & Cbo do Maranhao via Sport, Pang & Cbo do Maranhao.	Tambo Maru.....	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.....	On 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Mishima Maru.....	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.....	On 7th Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha.....	On 10th Feb., at Noon.	On 10th Feb., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	On 29th Jan., at Noon.	On 29th Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.	On 6th Feb., at 11 a.m.	On 6th Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.	On 12th Feb., at 11 a.m.	On 12th Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Java-China-Japan Lin.....	On 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.	On 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama Kisen Kaisha.....	On 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.	On 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha.....	On 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.	On 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	On 24th Feb., at 11 a.m.	On 24th Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Odawara & Co., Ltd.	On 25th Feb., at 11 a.m.	On 25th Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Dowdell & Co., Ltd.	On 26th Feb., at 11 a.m.	On 26th Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Jardine, Matheson & C. Ltd.	On 27th Feb., at 11 a.m.	On 27th Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th Feb., at 11 a.m.	On 28th Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Swatow & Amoy	On 29th Feb., at 11 a.m.	On 29th Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	On 30th Feb., at 11 a.m.	On 30th Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Takao via Swatow & Amoy	On 31st Feb., at 11 a.m.	On 31st Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Singapore	On 1st Mar., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Mar., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Manila	On 2nd Mar., at 11 a.m.	On 2nd Mar., at 11 a.m.
Java	Java	On 3rd Mar., at 11 a.m.	On 3rd Mar., at 11 a.m.
Bombay & Colombo	Bombay & Colombo	On 4th Mar., at 11 a.m.	On 4th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Straits & Calcutta	On 5th Mar., at 11 a.m.	On 5th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	On 6th Mar., at 11 a.m.	On 6th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	On 7th Mar., at 11 a.m.	On 7th Mar., at 11 a.m.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNERS

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SADO MARU"

having arrived from the above Ports.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed

that their Goods are being landed and

placed at the risk in the HONGKONG

& KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWNS CO.

Godowns at Kowloon, where each consign

ment will be sorted out mark by mark and de

livery can be obtained as soon as the

Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless

instructions are given to the contrary

before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd Jan.,

1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Consignee

and the Co. representatives at an appointed

hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within

ten days of the steamer's arrival

here, after which date they cannot be

recognized. No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1919.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO. LTD.

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND

EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKAHIMA, OGIBA, MUTABE

KISHIMARU, YOSHINICHI

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

POLAND.

LONDON, January 18th. The Times correspondent in Paris, telegraphing yesterday, stated that an agreement has been reached between the Polish National Council in Paris and the Warsaw delegation, whereby M. Paderewski becomes Prime Minister. M. Paderewski is now engaged in forming a Coercive Cabinet.

This signifies that complete accord has been reached between General Pilsudski and M. Paderewski. The former remains chief of the Polish State.

PARIS.

LONDON, January 18th. The Times correspondent in Paris, telegraphing yesterday, stated that an agreement has been reached between the Polish National Council in Paris and the Warsaw delegation, whereby M. Paderewski becomes Prime Minister. M. Paderewski is now engaged in forming a Coercive Cabinet.

This signifies that complete accord has been reached between General Pilsudski and M. Paderewski. The former remains chief of the Polish State.

FEEDING EUROPE.

LONDON, January 18th. Reuter learns that, at the request of the President of Lithuania, the Polish Government has agreed to defend the Lithuanians against the Bolsheviks, and have appointed a High Commissioner, who will immediately take over the administration of Lithuania.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

AIR MINISTRY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Press Bureau says:—

It is authoritatively stated that the status of the Air Ministry has not been changed. It remains a separate and independent Ministry. No sole connection with the War Office being that one State Secretary controls both Departments.

The relations of the Air Force with the Navy and the Army have not been altered.

The Air Ministry is proceeding to effect legislation and international agreements in the pursuit of a speedy re-organisation of civil aviation.

BELGIAN COMPLAINTS.

LONDON, January 17th. A Brussels message says:—

A number of Belgian private individuals have lodged formal complaints against the deposed Emperor before the Belgian Courts of Justice.

U.S. SHIPPING.

LONDON, January 16th. The Shipping Board announces that all American ships requisitioned for the war will be released, or tonnage compensation given.

RECONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, January 17th. The Ministry of Reconstruction publishes the report of the Committee on Financial Risks, appointed owing to the manufacturers and traders fearing that the losses due to the fall in prices of raw material bought at war-time prices, might hinder the full score of production.

The Committee recommends, alternately, the reduction of excess profits duty to 65 per cent for 1918, or deferring the payment of part of that duty for five years.

COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, January 18th. The Cotton Control Board has announced that no increase in the number of spindles and looms running can be permitted at present, but the Board is endeavouring to secure the speedy release from the Army of men whose services will be necessary when the running of additional machinery is possible.

FOREIGN GOODS.

LONDON, January 18th. An influential delegation from the National Union of Manufacturers urged Sir Albert Stanley to immediately re-impose, and strictly enforce, restrictions on the importation of foreign goods which have been lifted for three months.

It is understood that Sir A. Stanley undertook to comply with the request on the termination of the above-mentioned three months, and may even extend the list to which restrictions are applied.

ESTHONIA.

STOCKHOLM, January 18th. An Estonian convention states:—

We occupied the town of Dorpat, which the enemy evacuated.

STOCKHOLM, January 18th.

Telegrams from Petrograd report growing opposition to the Bolshevik régime. A violent peasant rising occurred in the interior of Russia against the Bolshevik Peasant Committee, who are exercising a tyrannical dictatorship, while the example of three of the largest munition factories in Russia struck for an agreement with the bourgeoisie and an end to civil war.

LONDON, January 18th.

The news is confirmed that the Siberians captured 20,000 Bolsheviks, 1,000 machine-guns, and much material of all kinds.

The Siberians reached the River Kama, but the Bolsheviks are advancing rapidly south.

Five Bolshevik Armies, with German allies, are operating on the front.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 18th. The silver market is quiet.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

U.S.A. PROHIBITS LIQUORS.

NEW YORK, January 18th.

The Legislatures of 35 States have ratified the prohibition amendment of the Federal Constitution submitted under the recent Act of Congress. Only one more Legislature need ratify the amendment in order to make up the necessary three-fourths of the Union.

Under the amendment, prohibition begins within a year, but many think that the United States will go on a permanent "bolshevik" basis on July 1st, when the measure mentioned on September 24th, 1918, will become effective.

This signifies that complete accord has been reached between General Pilsudski and M. Paderewski. The former remains chief of the Polish State.

PARIS, January 18th. Reuter learns that, at the request of the President of Lithuania, the Polish Government has agreed to defend the Lithuanians against the Bolsheviks, and have appointed a High Commissioner, who will immediately take over the administration of Lithuania.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has favourably reported on the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for famine relief in Europe.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

PARIS.

LONDON, January 18th. The Senate Food Council has concluded that \$50,000,000 will be required to feed the peoples of the liberated regions and Armenia until next summer, and has decided to ask the Associated Governments how this sum can be provided.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has favourably reported on the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for famine relief in Europe.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

PARIS.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

PARIS.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, their fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo-Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 18th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 8.)

PARIS CONFERENCE.

NOT TO BE PUBLIC.

Paris, January 18th. The Peace Conference has decided that, beyond the official communiques, the newspapers shall no longer be authorised to publish any information regarding the work of the Conference, while the Plenipotentiaries will promise not to reveal anything of the discussions.

It is reported from Paris that strong journalistic protests have been registered in this connection, coupled with demands for modification. There are 1,000 journalists in Paris at the Conference, 300 of whom are Americans.

This manner of silencing the Conference is strongly disapproved by most of the morning papers, but the *Times* comes to the rescue of the journalists from Paris, stating that, although he is unable to elucidate the situation, he does not think the Press will be left entirely without official guidance.

He understands that, in addition to the communiques, more detailed reports will be issued the day following each sitting.

SECRET DIPLOMACY STILL A TOP.

Paris, January 18th. The draconian decision of the Peace Conference, that no news will be published of the Conference except in the form of communiques, will be difficult to maintain, because it will deter journalists from writing on many innocuous subjects.

Apparently, we applauded the exit of the secret diplomacy piecemeat.

Of course, what is patent to everybody is that there will be acute differences at the Conference even among the five great Powers, and the latter fear, perhaps with reason, that keen public discussion of these differences will not help their task. Hence, it has been decided to keep the Press at arm's length and the public in ignorance.

London, January 18th. The Press Bureau states:—

A telegram from Berlin, dated January 18th, states that the Government is strongly garrisoning Berlin and is installing the most modern appliances of war.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th. A telegram from Berlin, bearing yesterday's date, states that the Government troops have thoroughly cleared out the Spartacists from the Moabit Quarter.

A large number of Spartacists have been taken prisoner and considerable arms captured, after slight resistance.

The city was generally calm last night.

COPENHAGEN, January 18th. A telegram from the Wolff Bureau states that it is persistent reported in Berlin that Herr Liebknecht, who was arrested during the night and made attempts to escape while being conveyed across the Tiergarten Park in Berlin was killed by a shot fired by a soldier.

Rosa of Luxembourg, while being conveyed under arrest from a hotel, was dragged from the carriage and killed by an infuriated crowd.

The reports have not yet been officially confirmed.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th. A telegram from Berlin says:—

An official statement confirming the death of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxembourg states that they were arrested in a Berlin suburb.

After a brief examination before the local Staff Headquarters, Herr Liebknecht, while entering an automobile en route for Moabit Prison, was violently struck by an unknown member of the assembled crowd.

He stated that President Wilson had instructed:—"What abominable lies are you telling?" The New York Tribune had published that he would withdraw all his demands, and would leave France him self, if some of his demands were not conceded.

The Conference favoured publicity, but deemed it desirable to keep some matters secret, in order to avoid bad feeling.

Le Temps understands that Siam, who so effectively participated in the war, will be represented by two Delegates instead of one as anticipated.

Certain nations who have been allotted two Delegates intend to protest at the plenary sitting on January 18th against the under-representation.

LABOUR'S VOICE. London, January 18th.

Mr. G. N. Barnes has gone to the Peace Conference at the special invitation of Mr. Lloyd George. Interviewed, he said he would voice the feelings of British Labour at Paris.

He had advocated that some authority be established, responsible, after the Peace Conference, to the League of Nations, for industrial questions, with the view to promoting humane conditions for labour all over the world.

Paris, January 17th. A *Havas* message says:—

M. Sazonoff, Russian ex-minister for Foreign Affairs, who has been appointed to represent the Siberian Government at the Conference, has reached Paris.

A suggestion has been made that the Russian delegation should be composed of a person representing certain established Governments in Russia. Another suggestion is that an inter-Allied Committee should be appointed to handle all matters relating to Russia and the interests of Western Russia.

London, January 18th. Poland will be represented at the Peace Conference by the National Councillor, M. Dimowski, and a delegate nominated by General Pilсудski.

London, January 17th. It was reported from Paris yesterday that Britain has requested Mr. W. M. Hughes to take charge of the indemnity question for the British Empire.

NEW HOME SECRETARY.

A CORRECTION. London, January 18th. It is now stated that Mr. E. Short, Home Secretary, and not Sir Hamar Greenwood, was at 4th announced. Sir Hamar Greenwood is Under-Secretary for Home Affairs.

BRITISH MINERS' DEMANDS.

London, January 18th. The British Miners' Federation Conference, decided by 500,000 against 23,000 to demand a 20 per cent. advance wage, and that the war advances be defined.

London, January 18th. A *Havas* message says:—

The brothers Farman announce that the official trials of the first aeroplane to be used on the service between Paris and London take place near Versailles on Saturday next. The first machine for London leaves on January 23rd.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BOLSHEVISM.

A HORRID SYMPTOM.

London, January 17th. Major-General Poole, the Allied Commander on the North Russian front, in a message dated January 8th, states that evidence shows that the Bolsheviks desire to publish any information regarding the nationalisation of women has been put into force and Commissioners of "Free Love" have been established in several towns.

Respectable women have been flogged for not yielding.

The following is a translation by The New Europe of a decree issued by the Bolsheviks of Vladmir and published in the official Soviet organ, *Izvestija*.

"A girl having reached her eighteenth year is to be announced as the property of the State. Any girl having reached her eighteenth year and not having married is obliged, subject to the most severe penalty, to register at the Bureau of Free Love in the Commissariat of Revolutionary Affairs."

This manner of ruling the Conference is strongly disapproved by most of the morning papers, but the *Times* comes to the rescue of the journalists from Paris, stating that, although he is unable to elucidate the situation, he does not think the Press will be left entirely without official guidance.

He understands that, in addition to the communiques, more detailed reports will be issued the day following each sitting.

SECRET DIPLOMACY STILL A TOP.

Paris, January 18th.

The draconian decision of the Peace Conference, that no news will be published of the Conference except in the form of communiques, will be difficult to maintain, because it will deter journalists from writing on many innocuous subjects.

Apparently, we applauded the exit of the secret diplomacy piecemeat.

Of course, what is patent to everybody is that there will be acute differences at the Conference even among the five great Powers, and the latter fear, perhaps with reason, that keen public discussion of these differences will not help their task. Hence, it has been decided to keep the Press at arm's length and the public in ignorance.

London, January 18th.

The Press Bureau states:—

A telegram from Berlin, dated January 18th, states that the Government is strongly garrisoning Berlin and is installing the most modern appliances of war.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th. A telegram from Berlin, bearing yesterday's date, states that the Government troops have thoroughly cleared out the Spartacists from the Moabit Quarter.

A large number of Spartacists have been taken prisoner and considerable arms captured, after slight resistance.

The city was generally calm last night.

COPENHAGEN, January 18th. A telegram from the Wolff Bureau states that it is persistent reported in Berlin that Herr Liebknecht, who was arrested during the night and made attempts to escape while being conveyed across the Tiergarten Park in Berlin was killed by a shot fired by a soldier.

Rosa of Luxembourg, while being conveyed under arrest from a hotel, was dragged from the carriage and killed by an infuriated crowd.

The reports have not yet been officially confirmed.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th. A telegram from Berlin says:—

An official statement confirming the death of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxembourg states that they were arrested in a Berlin suburb.

After a brief examination before the local Staff Headquarters, Herr Liebknecht, while entering an automobile en route for Moabit Prison, was violently struck by an unknown member of the assembled crowd.

He stated that President Wilson had instructed:—"What abominable lies are you telling?" The New York Tribune had published that he would withdraw all his demands, and would leave France himself, if some of his demands were not conceded.

The Conference favoured publicity, but deemed it desirable to keep some matters secret, in order to avoid bad feeling.

Le Temps understands that Siam, who so effectively participated in the war, will be represented by two Delegates instead of one as anticipated.

Certain nations who have been allotted two Delegates intend to protest at the plenary sitting on January 18th against the under-representation.

LABOUR'S VOICE. London, January 18th.

Mr. G. N. Barnes has gone to the Peace Conference at the special invitation of Mr. Lloyd George. Interviewed, he said he would voice the feelings of British Labour at Paris.

He had advocated that some authority be established, responsible, after the Peace Conference, to the League of Nations, for industrial questions, with the view to promoting humane conditions for labour all over the world.

Paris, January 17th. A *Havas* message says:—

M. Sazonoff, Russian ex-minister for Foreign Affairs, who has been appointed to represent the Siberian Government at the Conference, has reached Paris.

A suggestion has been made that the Russian delegation should be composed of a person representing certain established Governments in Russia. Another suggestion is that an inter-Allied Committee should be appointed to handle all matters relating to Russia and the interests of Western Russia.

London, January 18th. Poland will be represented at the Peace Conference by the National Councillor, M. Dimowski, and a delegate nominated by General Pilсудski.

London, January 17th. It was reported from Paris yesterday that Britain has requested Mr. W. M. Hughes to take charge of the indemnity question for the British Empire.

NEW HOME SECRETARY.

A CORRECTION. London, January 18th. It is now stated that Mr. E. Short, Home Secretary, and not Sir Hamar Greenwood, was at 4th announced. Sir Hamar Greenwood is Under-Secretary for Home Affairs.

BRITISH MINERS' DEMANDS.

London, January 18th. The British Miners' Federation Conference, decided by 500,000 against 23,000 to demand a 20 per cent. advance wage, and that the war advances be defined.

London, January 18th. A *Havas* message says:—

The brothers Farman announce that the official trials of the first aeroplane to be used on the service between Paris and London take place near Versailles on Saturday next. The first machine for London leaves on January 23rd.

NOTICES.

Arnold Brothers & Co., Ltd.

Import Shipping

Export Engineering

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
BRANCHES—HANKOW, CHUNGKING, CHINKING,
HONG KONG AND CANTON.
AGENCIES—LONDON AND NEW YORK.

CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

For the relief of Bronchial, Pulmonary, Spasmodic, Asthmatic Coughs, loss of Voice, and all Throat and Lung irritations.

PRICE \$1.00 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 298.

BREEZY GARAGE.

81, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE LATEST MOTOR CARS
ON HIRE and FOR SALE

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Tel No. 2499.

GERMAN SITUATION.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th.

A telegram from Berlin, dated January 18th, states that the Government is strongly garrisoning Berlin and is installing the most modern appliances of war.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th.

A telegram from Berlin, bearing yesterday's date, states that the Government troops have thoroughly cleared out the Spartacists from the Moabit Quarter.

A large number of Spartacists have been taken prisoner and considerable arms captured, after slight resistance.

The city was generally calm last night.

COPENHAGEN, January 18th.

A telegram from the Wolff Bureau states that it is persistent reported in Berlin that Herr Liebknecht, who was arrested during the night and made attempts to escape while being conveyed across the Tiergarten Park in Berlin was killed by a shot fired by a soldier.

Rosa of Luxembourg, while being conveyed under arrest from a hotel, was dragged from the carriage and killed by an infuriated crowd.

The reports have not yet been officially confirmed.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th. A telegram from Berlin says:—

An official statement confirming the death of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxembourg states that they were arrested in a Berlin suburb.

After a brief examination before the local Staff Headquarters, Herr Liebknecht, while entering an automobile en route for Moabit Prison, was violently struck by an unknown member of the assembled crowd.

He stated that President Wilson had instructed:—"What abominable lies are you telling?" The New York Tribune had published that he would withdraw all his demands, and would leave France himself, if some of his demands were not conceded.

The Conference favoured publicity, but deemed it desirable to keep some matters secret, in order to avoid bad feeling.

Le Temps understands that Siam, who so effectively participated in the war, will be represented by two Delegates instead of one as anticipated.

Certain nations who have been allotted two Delegates intend to protest at the plenary sitting on January 18th against the under-representation.

LABOUR'S VOICE. London, January 18th.

Mr. G. N. Barnes has gone to the Peace Conference at the special invitation of Mr. Lloyd George. Interviewed, he said he would voice the feelings of British Labour at Paris.

He had advocated that some authority be established, responsible, after the Peace Conference, to the League of Nations, for industrial questions, with the view to promoting humane conditions for labour all over the world.

Paris, January 17th. A *Havas* message says:—

M. Sazonoff, Russian ex-minister for Foreign Affairs, who has been appointed to represent the Siberian Government at the Conference, has reached Paris.

A suggestion has been made that the Russian delegation should be composed of a person representing certain established Governments in Russia. Another suggestion is that an inter-Allied Committee should be appointed to handle all matters relating to Russia and the interests of Western Russia.

London, January 18th. Poland will be represented at the Peace Conference by the National Councillor, M. Dimowski, and a delegate nominated by General Pilсудski.

London, January 17th. It was reported from Paris yesterday that Britain has requested Mr. W. M. Hughes to take charge of the indemnity question for the British Empire.

NEW HOME SECRETARY.

A CORRECTION. London, January 18th. It is now stated that Mr. E. Short, Home Secretary, and not Sir Hamar Greenwood, was at 4th announced. Sir Hamar Greenwood is Under-Secretary for Home Affairs.